MINISTRANDUM FOR MR. MIGRICIANS SUMMIT THE WHITE BOARD

Schloct: Agiters in Italy and Turkey

- 1. The EATO Background. Supiters were introduced into Italy and Turkey pursuant to a decision taken at the EATO Backs of Covernment Necting in Becauser 1977. This decision was publicised in paragraphs 18-21 of the Communique issued at the end of that meeting, thich read as follows:
 - "18. The Soviet leaders, while preventing a general discrement agreement, have made it clear that the most modern and destructive vespons, including missiles of all kinds, are being introduced in the Soviet armed forces. In the Soviet view, all Buropean nations except the UESR should, without waiting for general discrement, renounce nuclear weapons and missiles and rely on arms of the pre-atomic age.
 - "19. As long as the Soviet Union persists in this stitude, we have no alternative but to remain vigilant and to look to our defenses. We are therefore resolved to achieve the most effective pattern of EATU military defensive strength, taking into account the most recent developments in waspons and techniques.
 - "20. To this end, MATO has decided to establish stocks of nuclear variends, which will be readily available for the defense of the Alliance in case of meed. In view of the present Soviet policies in the field of new weapons, the Council has also decided that intermediate range ballistic missiles will have to be gut at the disposal of the Sugress Allied Commander Europe.
 - "21. The deployment of these stocks and missiles and examplements for their use will accordingly be decided in conformity with ENTO defence plans and in agreement with the states directly concerned. The ENTO military authorities have been requested to submit to the Council at an early date their recommendations as the introduction of these waspons in the common defence, . The Council in permanent standard will consider the various questions involved."

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- 2. The Italian Agreement. By agreement dated Harch 26, 1999 the United States undertook to deploy in Italy two squadrons of Jupiter RENG consisting of fifteen (15) missiles per squadron, to be at the disposal of SACELE for the execution of MIO plans and policies in peace as well as war. The decision to lamoch would be taken by SACELE only in agreement with the Covernments of the US and Italy. Barisads for these missiles were to remain in the controly of US military custofial units established for this purpose.
- 3. The Turkish Agreement. Regotiations with Turkey estminated in an exchange of notes in October, 1959, providing for one squadron of Jupiter IRBHs consisting of fifteen (15) missiles to be stationed in Turkey. As in the case of the Italian agreement, the IRBHs are under operational control of SACEUR in peace and war and SACEUR would take a decision to launch only in agreement with Governments of the UE and Turkey. The UE also retains custody of the warheads.
- 4. The Military Requirement. As indicated above, the MATO decision to deploy Dillis was taken in the light of the developing Soviet long-range missile threat which had been dramatized by launching of the first Sputnik in October 1957. The implementation of this decision, in terms of military requirements, was placed in the hands of General Borstad as SACEUR. The judgment that such missiles were required from the military point of view in Italy and Turkey was his determination. The Department is not some that this determination was based upon any known targetting by the Soviets of specific sites in the two countries. It must however have been assumed that key targets in those countries would be subjected to the Soviet missile threat.
- 5. Italian and furkish Decisions. The Prime Ministers of Italy and Turkey participated in the unanimous decision at the EATO Hoods of Government Meeting. Managements authorities of the two Governments in the subsequent pariod of discussions with SACEIR expressed an interest in having IRMs deployed on their territory. The ironing aut of many questions of detail necessarily involved in such deployment explains the considerable length of time which ensued between the Reads of Government Meeting and the actual signing of the agreements. The decisions of the Italian and Turkish Governments were those of free partners entering willingly into a project in the autual Alliance interest and in fulfillment of agreed Alliance objectives serving the maintenance of passes.

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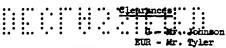


6. Obligations of EATO Numbers. The deployment of HRMs, in pursuance of the Heads of Government decision, was in fulfillment of the chligations of the members of EATO, as laid from in Article 5 of the Earth Atlantic Treaty, April 4, 1949. This article reads as follows:

"The Parties agree that an armed attack against one or some of them is Europe or Borth America shall be considered an attack against them all, and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in emercise of the right of individual or collective self-defense recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Bations, will assist the Party or Parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other Parties, such action as it deems mecessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the Borth Atlantic area.

"Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such seasures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures mecessary to restore and maintain international peace and security."

William H. Brubeck Executive Secretary



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